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AB ANSWER 16 16 16 16
AB Silicon 16 16 16 16
partic 16 16 16 16
zones, 16 16 16 16
spouted 16 16 16 16
fluidize 16 16 16 16
size, sp 16 16 16 16
also dis 16 16 16 16

CAS INDEXING 16 16 16 16
AN 16 16 16 16
TI Silicon 16 16 16 16
IN Lord, 16 16 16 16
Milligan, 16 16 16 16
PA Advanced 16 16 16 16
corporate 16 16 16 16
PI 16 16 16 16
AI 16 16 16 16
ELI Continual 16 16 16 16
DT Utility 16 16 16 16
FS Granted 16 16 16 16
EXNAM Primary 16 16 16 16
LREP Hargrave 16 16 16 16
CLMN Number 16 16 16 16
ECL Exemplary 16 16 16 16
DEWN 16 16 16 16
LH.CNT 16 16 16 16
CAS INDEXING 16 16 16 16

AB ANSWER 16 16 16 16
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particles are fluidized with a fluidized bed which is divided into a heating zone and a reaction zone by a partition. Feed particles in the heating zone are fluidized by a carrier gas and are heated by microwave energy. On the other hand, the reaction zone for the deposition reaction, which is separated from the heating zone by a partition, is heated by particle mixing in the heating zone and the upper section of the heating zone. Furthermore, a desired reaction temperature at the reaction zone is maintained without deteriorating the microwave heating of the heating zone.

CAS INDEXING INFORMATION FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 940504
 TI Fluidized bed reactor heated by microwave
 TM Korea, Republic of, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
 SONG, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 JOON, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Hyeon, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Lee, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Lee, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Park, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 PA Korea, Republic of, Ministry of Chemical Technology, Daejeon, Korea, Republic of
 PI US 53814
 AI US 1992
 RLI Continuation of US Pat. No. US 1992 967100, filed on 27 Oct 1992, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Amelia L.
 LREP Jordan A.
 CLMK Number: 1
 ECL Exemplary
 DEWN 4 Drawings
 LN.CNT 1047
 CAS INDEXING INFORMATION FOR THIS PATENT.

LA ANSWER 4

AB An improved method is provided for the deposition of high-purity silicon on silicon. Silicon source gases in a fluidized bed reactor are fluidized into a heating zone and a reaction zone by a partition. Feed particles in the heating zone are fluidized by a carrier gas and are heated by microwave energy. On the other hand, the reaction zone for the deposition of silicon, through which feed particles pass, is heated by particle mixing in the heating zone and the upper section of the heating zone. Furthermore, a desired reaction temperature at the reaction zone is maintained without deteriorating the microwave heating of the heating zone.

CAS INDEXING INFORMATION FOR THIS PATENT.

AN 940504
 TI Heating zone
 TM Korea, Republic of, Seoul, Korea, Republic of
 SONG, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 JOON, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Hyeon, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Lee, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Lee, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of
 Park, Hyeon, Korea, Republic of

AI US 1989-01-01
 RLI Continued in part of Ser. No. US 1989-01-01, filed on 27 Jul 1989,
 now a
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner, Arthur L.
 LREP William L.
 CLMN Number 1
 ECL Exemplary
 DEWN 4 Figures
 IN.CNT 1
 CAS INDEXING 1

16 ANSWER TO

AB Embodiment of a fluid dynamic processor are disclosed which
 utilize a high vacuum cathode buffer, anode ionizer and
 vacuum chamber structures to transform a working fluid into a
 beam of ions. The beam is controlled both in its size
 and direction by a series of magnets which are mounted in surrounding
 relation to the beam, vacuum insulator/isolators and plasma
 beam path. In addition, the processor may be utilized in many diverse
 applications including the separation of ions of differing weights
 and/or the deposition of any ionizable pure
 material. Various applications of the processor are disclosed.

AI 441
 TI Magnet
 IN Cam, CA, United States
 PA Celest
 FI US 347
 US 468
 AI US 1989-01-01
 US 1989-01-01 (Original)

RLI Continued in part of Ser. No. US 1989-01-01, filed on 28 Jul 1989, now
 abandoned in part of Ser. No. US 1989-01-01, filed on 28 Jul 1989,
 filed on 28 Jul 1989, now abandoned

DT Reissue
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner, Terry L.
 LREP William L.
 CLMN Number 1
 ECL Exemplary
 DEWN 3 Figures
 IN.CNT 1

16 ANSWER

AB A method of determining the flow rate of a fluid in a
 pipe, the method includes the steps of: (a) measuring the
 apparatus, the interior of the apparatus being
 under a vacuum, and an apparatus outer wall temperature
 mechanism for measuring the apparatus and other values, and a
 heater for heating the fluid, and a simulation is carried out
 on the apparatus, the simulation includes the steps of: (a) measuring the
 apparatus, the interior of the apparatus being under a vacuum, and an apparatus outer wall temperature

16 ANSWER

```
AN      Q-107 - III  
TI      System I    Condition II : A thermal analysis of a fluid  
        Inside ...  
IN      Ishida, H     Japan; Osaka, Japan  
        Yamamoto, K   Japan  
        Grant, J      USA  
        Katani, Y     Japan; Tokyo, Japan  
        Okada, M       Japan; Japan  
        Yajima, S      Japan; Japan  
PA      Mitsubishi   Japanese Company, both of, Japan non-U.S. corporation;  
        Mitsubishi   Japanese Co., both of, Japan non U.S. corporation  
PI      US 896         Patent # 4,446,334  
AI      US 14          Patent # 2,992,603  
DEBT    ID 149        Patent # 2,992,603  
  
DT      Utilized  
FS      Grants  
EXNAM    Primary Inventor, Robert  
LFEP     Burgeon,  
CLMN     Number:  
EOL      Exemplary  
DENVN    Invention Page 2  
LN.CNT T33  
CAS INDEXING
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L6 ANSWER: The method of growing crystalline enzyme crystals, small crystals are
AB continued. Enzymes from a crystallizer, dissolved and returned to the
crystallizer to maintain a supersaturated state. The method permits the
growing of crystalline enzymes of uniform size of about 0.5 to 1
mm. A solid support is coated with crystalline enzymes by placing a
solid support in a crystallizer such that crystals deposit on the
solid support. The method is preferably used to produce crystalline
glucose isomerase.

AN	BARBER	111
TI	Methodist	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
IN	Visiting Nurse	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
PA	St. Joseph's	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
PI	US 1000	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
AT	US 1000	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
DT	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
RS	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
KENAM	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
OREP	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
STAM	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
END	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
TECH	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital
LN.CET	Utility	1000 North 1st St. St. Joseph's Hospital

[illegible]

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CAS INDEXING
 AN Title
 TI Process for producing high purity polycrystalline silicon
 IN Frederick J. ... Irvine, CA, United States
 PA United States ... Irvine, CA, United States
 PI US 4,800,000
 AI US 1980-01-01
 DT United States
 FS Grant
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: ... Assistant Examiner: Griffin,
 LREP Reinisch, ...
 CLMN Number
 ECL Exemplary
 DRAWN 20 Drawings
 LN.CNT 995
 CAS INDEXING

L6 ANSWER
 AB Embodiments of ion beam dynamic processors are disclosed which utilize a vacuum insulator/buffer, anode/cathode and vacuum insulator/buffer to transform a working fluid into a beam of ions. The beam is controlled both in its size and direction by a series of magnets which are mounted in surrounding relation to the beam, in the vacuum insulator/isolators and plasma beam path. The processor may be utilized in many diverse applications including the separation of ions of differing weights and/or ionization potentials and the deposition of any ionizable pure material. Applications of the processor are disclosed.

AU 97:01
 TI Magnetron
 IN Cann, ... Irvine, CA, United States 97714
 PT US 4,800,000
 AI US 1980-01-01
 RLI Continued from US 1980-11-241, filed on 25 Nov 1980,
 DT United States
 FS Grant
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: ...
 LREP Reinisch, ...
 CLMN Number
 ECL Exemplary
 DRAWN 20 Drawings
 LN.CNT 995

L6 ANSWER
 AB The process of producing high purity polycrystalline silicon from a melt and ...

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FI 11-11-11
 AI 11-11-11
 RLI 11-11-11
 DT 11-11-11
 FS 11-11-11
 EXNAM 11-11-11
 LREP 11-11-11
 CLMN 11-11-11
 ECL 11-11-11
 DRWN 11-11-11
 LN.CNT 11-11-11
 CAS INDEXING 11-11-11

LG AN. 11-11-11
 AB In the 11-11-11 at an elevated temperature, a stream of 11-11-11 and a mixture of an oxygen-containing first gas and a second gas is introduced into the processing chamber. The first gas is one which is 11-11-11 under the conditions in the chamber to form a 11-11-11. The second gas is one which is not harmful to the 11-11-11 in the chamber. Substantially equilibrium is 11-11-11 established in the chamber so that the dissociation of the first gas into oxygen occurs reversibly. The partial pressure of the oxygen, which is sensed in the chamber during processing, is 11-11-11. In response to the P.sub.O.sbsb.2 level, the ratio of the flow rate of the oxygen-containing gas and the second gas is 11-11-11 to maintain the P.sub.O.sbsb.2 at a level less than 11-11-11, and usually no greater than about 11-11-11. The density of oxygen-related defects in the 11-11-11 is kept acceptably low. Oxygen related defects in the 11-11-11 are 11-11-11. If graphite structures are present in the 11-11-11 chamber, they are preferably coated with a 11-11-11 which will stand the high temperature and will not 11-11-11 coming into contact with the hot 11-11-11. The 11-11-11 are thereby also 11-11-11.

CAS INDEXING 11-11-11
 AN 11-11-11
 TI 11-11-11
 IN 11-11-11
 IA 11-11-11
 FI 11-11-11
 AI 11-11-11
 DT 11-11-11
 FS 11-11-11
 EXNAM 11-11-11
 LREP 11-11-11
 CLMN 11-11-11
 ECL 11-11-11
 DRWN 11-11-11

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DE MAY

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12	400	100	A	SUBIAL
13	400	100	A	SUBIAL
14	400	100	A	SUBIAL
15	400	100	A	SUBIAL
16	400	100	A	SUBIAL

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